

TWO NEW TIPULIDÆ FROM NORTHERN ALBERTA.

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Among a small collection of Tipulidæ, collected in the Athabasca country in Northern Alberta, Canada, and sent me by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist of Canada, for determination, are two species new to science, the description of which herewith follows. I wish to state that the types of all are in the Entomological Collection of the National Museum at Ottawa, Canada.

***Limnobia gracilis*, sp. n. (Fig. 27)**

Wings spotted; marginal cross-vein at tip of first longitudinal vein, the fuscous spot at this point suboval. Halteres pale; knob dark fuscous pale at apex; femora with two brown bands before the apex.

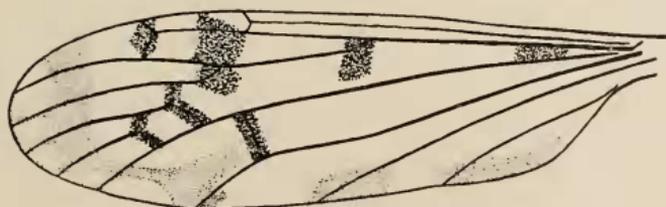


Fig. 27. *Limnobia gracilis*, wing.

Male—Length of body 8.5 mm., of wings 9.5 mm.

Legs—Middle leg: femur 7 mm., tibia 6 mm., tarsus 5.5 mm.;
Posterior leg: femur 7.5 mm., tibia 7.5 mm., tarsus 6 mm.

Head fuscous rostrum dark brown, shining above; palpi slender, fuscous, third joint yellowish, the second joint shorter than the others. Antennæ short, not reaching the anterior margin of the mesonotum, joints one and two yellowish, stout, the former longer than the latter; flagellum very slender, joints elongate, each with a few very long and some short hairs, but without whorls. Head above and beneath beset with short, anteclyinal blackish hair. Occiput somewhat shining and more grayish posteriorly; orbits edged with pale yellow. Eyes large, rather narrowly separated above and almost contiguous beneath.

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Thorax above sordid yellow, prolonged into a long slender neck with a brown line each side of median line. Collare somewhat infusate at middle. Mesonotum with four dark fuscous stripes, the median pair reaching from the transverse suture to the anterior margin and narrowly separated by a yellowish line; the lateral stripes abbreviated anteriorly. Pleura yellowish fuscous, with a silvery sheen. Legs sordid yellow; femora with two fuscous bands before the apex, separated by a pale band; tibiae slightly infusate towards the apex; outer tarsal joints fuscous; the entire leg, except the coxæ, beset with short, black pubescence.

Wings moderately wide, grayish, marked with four fuscous spots near the costal margin and nebulosities along the posterior-apical margin, as follows: A rounded spot at base of first basal cell; a trapezoidal spot at beginning of præfurca, extending from the first longitudinal vein, but not quite attaining the fourth longitudinal vein; a large subquadrate spot at end of subcostal vein; a suboval spot at end of first vein; transverse veins in apical part of wing edged with fuscous. A nebulous fascia extends across the apical part of the wing and within the wing margin into the fifth posterior cell; a nebulous patch at end of vein six and another large one in the axillary cells. The space between the third and fourth costal spots is yellowish. The marginal cross-vein is at the apex of vein one; the subcostal vein ends somewhat anterior to the proximate end of the submarginal cell, and its cross-vein runs obliquely with vein one. Halteres pale; knob dark fuscous, its apex pale.

Abdomen somewhat shining; first tergite fuscous, yellow at the sides; tergites 2-4 yellow, banded with fuscous posteriorly; fifth tergite yellowish fuscous, tergites 6-8 fuscous; underside similar to the upper. The whole abdomen clothed with short, pale pubescence. Hypopygium ferruginous, pleural lobes large, appendages recurved, beaklike, acute.

Holotype—Tsolinoi Lake—about five miles north of Athabasca Lake. July 5th, 1914.—F. Harper.

Its nearest ally is *L. cinctipes* Say, from which it differs by its smaller size and the fuscous spot at end of vein one is not circular as in that species. It resembles somewhat in coloration *L. cali-*

fornica O. S., but is very much smaller and lacks the limpid spaces in the wing markings of that species.

Dicranomyia aquita, sp. n. (Fig. 28).

Yellowish fuscous. The subcostal vein ends before or but little beyond the origin of the præfurca, its cross-vein at some distance from its apex; stigma light fuscous; discal cell closed.



Fig. 28. *Dicranomyia aquita*, wing.

Male—Length 7 mm.; wing 9.5 mm.

Head gray; rostrum yellowish, more than one-half the length of the head. Palpi and antennæ fuscous, basal joints of flagellum incrassate ovoidal, outer joints elongate, beset with short hairs, but no whorls; occiput beset with short blackish hairs.

Thorax—Collare sordid yellow and, like the neck, brown above; mesonotum grayish fuscous; three broad, but ill-defined, darker stripes; scutel and metanotum grayish; pleura sordid yellow; sterno- and upper part of pteropleura infuscate. Halteres pale, knob fuscous. Legs yellowish, apical part of femora slightly, of tibiæ markedly, fuscous; first two joints of tarsi light fuscous, remaining joints darker. Wings hyaline with faint grayish tinge, immaculate, stigma slightly infuscate, the subcostal vein ending same distance before—in some specimens almost opposite or at most very little beyond—the origin of the præfurca, its cross-vein rather remote from the apex, præfurca longer than vein three from beginning to anterior cross-vein, discal cell closed, the costal margin very closely beset with short, blackish hairs. Abdomen yellowish, with broad median, fuscous stripe, the lateral margin indistinctly margined with fuscous; hypopygium concolorous, the part supporting the large pleural lobes velvety brown.

Female—Length 8 mm.; wing 8.5 mm., similar to male; basal joints of antennal flagellum scarcely incrassate; the lateral margins

of abdomen more distinctly margined, ovipositor concolorous, upper valves robust, greatly attenuated towards the apex, which projects slightly beyond the lower valves.

Holotype—Fort Resolution—Aug 24th, 1914. (F. Harper.)

Allotype—Topotypic.

Paratypes—2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, topotypic; 1 ♀, Island at mouth of Rocker River, Aug. 16th, 1914. (F. Harper.)

The variation in the length of the subcostal vein gave me the impression at first that I had two distinct species to deal with. Its nearest ally appears to be *D. distans* O. S., but the subcostal cross-vein is less remote from the apex of the subcostal vein.

THE 1914 RECORD OF CATOCALÆ AND OTHER LEPIDOPTERA.

BY R. R. ROWLEY AND L. BERRY, LOUISIANA, MO.

(Continued from page 307.)

On the 17th took a *nebulosa*, a female *subnata*, *cara* and others. As the 18th was cool, "Catos" were few and mostly high on the trees.

July 19th—In the woods with George Dulaney and Lowell Pinkerton. Took one *viduata*, six *lacrymosa* (one of these was a *paulina*), *habilis*, *neogama*, one *nebulosa*, *palæogama*, two *piatrix*, the first of the season, *cara* and other moths. Temperature 90°. No "Catos" in the hollows, and not plentiful on the hillside. They were resting both high and low.

July 20th was close and warm, above 90°. Took nine *lacrymosa*, four *viduata* and the first *vidua* of the season, *resecta*, *habilis*, *neogama*, *palæogama* and ragged specimens of *junctura*.

The 21st was cloudy and drizzling all day. Took one *lacrymosa*, one *nebulosa*, four *cara*, five *viduata*, five female *resecta*, one *flebilis*, and saw other species taken on the 20th. The moths were under leaves and bark and usually high in the trees. George Dulaney accompanied the senior author on both the 20th and 21st.

The temperature of the 24th was over 100°. Found every tree trunk, stump and hole in the bank full of *Catocalæ*. Drove them up the branch in a perfect swarm. Saw *cara*, *nebulosa*,
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